

Azerbaijan Medical University
CURRICULUM OF THE SUBJECT
FORENSIC MEDICINE
(SILLABUS)

«L CONFIRM»
Head of the department of
«FORENSIC MEDICINE»
Bunyatov M.O.
Signature _____
10.09.2019

SUBJECT CODE:

İPF-B34

TYPE OF SUBJECT:

Compulsory

EDUCATION

TEACHING SEMESTR OF SUBJECT:

IX

SUBJECT CREDIT:

3 credit

FORM OF STUDY OF SUBJECT EDUCATION:

Full-time

**LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION
OF THE SUBJECT:**

English

TEACHERS TEACHING SUBJECT:

prof. V.Q.Mammadov

**CONTACT NUMBER
OF THE DEPARTMENT:**

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PREREQUISITES:

Pre-requisite subject for subject teaching id “pathological anatomy”.

KOREQUISITES:

There is no need to teach other subjects at the same time as teaching this subject.

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION :

Forensic medicine is one of the sciences of free medicine and is a science that clarifies issues of a medical and biological nature within the framework of legal norms that law enforcement agencies often encounter in their daily practice.

Despite the fact that the concepts of forensic medicine and forensic medical examination are very close, they differ from each - other.

Forensic medicine is theoretical science, forensic medical examination is an experimental part of this science, or rather the application of forensic medicine in practice.

Forensic medicine is improving and developing day by day. The development of forensic medicine was undoubtedly influenced by the development of other branches of medical sciences, legal sciences.

New and diverse questions posed by the legal sciences to forensic medicine require their comprehensive study. To clarify theoretical and practical issues, criminology uses the innovations of medical science. This science is closely related to forensic chemistry, criminology and sciences of criminal law. The purpose of discipline is to train competent and highly qualified specialists in order to improve the general theoretical knowledge of applying forensic medicine in practice. There are four objects of forensic medical examination: a corpse, a living person, material evidence and documents of investigative case.

The examination of a corpse is necessarily subject to forensic medical examination. Forensic medical examination of living persons takes up more space in terms of number than other objects of criminology. There are many reasons for examining live individuals. These include determining the degree of harm to health, the term and nature of the harm, illegal abortion (termination of pregnancy) rape, harm to one's own member, age determination, etc. Point to the examinations conducted to clarify such issues as: Material evidence plays an important role in solving the crime, proving the crime to the criminal and determine if there is any doubt of secretion from the human body.

One of the objects of forensic medical examination is the materials of the investigative case, which include the materials of the investigative experiment, the protocols of the examination and investigation, the medical history, the conclusions of other experts and etc.

THE PURPOSE OF THE SUBJECT:

Determination of expertise, conduct normative act regulating the documentation of expertise, and criminal procedure legislation , rights and duties of the forensic expert, provisions on a specialist in the field of forensic medicine when conducting preliminary investigation actions, structural organization of forensic medical examination departments. Rules of forensic medical examination of corpses. Determination of forensic medical examination of harm to health. Principles of compilation of forensic medical diagnostics and results in cases of violent death and

its infliction. Basic scientific data of forensic thanatology. Forensic traumatology deals with general issues of examination of injuries poisoning, mechanical asphyxia caused by exposure to mechanical damage and other external factors. Laboratory methods for medical examination of biological objects, examination of blood, semen, hair, identification of individual. Criminal liability of medical workers for violations of professional and professional duties.

SUBJECT RESULT:

Upon completion of forensic medicine, the student should know the following Assistance to the investigator in drafting the protocol of review to the place of crime (posture of the corpse, description of his clothes, gender and approximate age, signs of dead, description of injuries or harm) according to the scheme adopted in forensic medicine, description trauma. Assistance to the investigator –in the search, detection, placement and packing of biological material evidence, formation of questions posed to experts examining material evidence. To take the organs or their parts for laboratory examinations, to fill out the references for those examinations and to complete the expert conclusion or to compile part of the description. Filling out the death certificate conduct a forensic medical examination and describe the detected injuries

TOPICS OF SUBJECT:

SEMINARS

N	Topics	hours
1	Forensic-medical expertise, objects and research methods in forensic medical expertise. Primary, additional and repeated forensic-medical expertise. Forensic medical expert and doctor-expert. Expert’s rights and duties, his responsibilities.	2
2	Forensic-medical examination of living persons, reasons, organization, implementation rules and documentation.	2
3	Forensic-medical expertise of harm to health. Articles of Azerbaijan Criminal Code about responsibility for causing harm to health.	2
4	Forensic-medical expertise of questionable sexual conditions and sexual crimes.Forensic-medical determination of age.	2
5	Forensic-medical traumatology. Forensic-medical expertise of blunt force injuries.	2
6	Forensic-medical expertise during fallings from height.	2
7	Transport traumas. Forensic-medical expertise during automobile traumas.	2
8	Forensic-medical expertise during railway, motorcycle, tractor, air and water transport traumas.	2
9	Forensic-medical expertise of injuries from sharp objects.	2

10	Forensic-medical expertise of fire arm injuries.	2
11	Reasons for forensic-medical expertise (examination) of corpses, implementation rules.	2
12	Documentation of forensic-medical expertise (examination) of corpses.	2
13	Early and late postmortem signs.Determination of time of death.	2
14	CSI. Scene of death investigation and documentation.	2
15	Technics of autopsy.	2
16	Particularities of autopsy of unknown, parted, skeletized corpses.	2
17	Forensic-medical expertise of corpsesin cases of mechanical asphyxias.	2
18	Forensic-medical expertise of corpsesin cases of drowning.	2
19	Forensic-medical expertise of corpsesin cases of death from impact of high or low temperature.	2
20	Forensic-medical expertise of injuries due to impact of different physical factors (electrocution, barometric pressure, nuclear energy, etc.)	2
21	Forensic-medical expertise of corpsesin cases of poisoning.	2
22	Forensic-medical expertise of newly borns.	2
23	Forensic-medical expertise in medical staff misconduct cases. Law in relation toward medical workers.	2
24	Forensic-medical expertiseof evidences. Examination of blood or similar stains. Molecular-genetic expert investigations.	2
25	Forensic-medical expertiseof other biologic evidences (semen, hair, saliva, etc.).	2

EVALUATION:

To earn credits on the subject, you must collect 100 points in the following order:

50 points – until the exam

Including:

10 points –course attendance

10 points – independent work

10 points – practical skill (experience)

20 points to be collected for theoretical knowledge in practical lessons.

Colloquium will be held 3 time during semester (minimum3). 0 points will be recorded in the journal if do not participate in colloquium.

50 point –will collected in exam.

The exam will be conducted by test method.

The test will consist of 50 questions and each question in 1 point. Incorrectly answered questions delete correctly answered questions.

NOTE:

If 17 points are not earned in the exam, points will not be counted until the exam and the points until the exam will collected and the final amount is calculated as follows.

- A - "Excellent" - 91-100
- B - "Very good" - 81-90
- C - "Good" - 71-80
- D - "Sufficient" - 61-70
- E - "Satisfactory" - 51-60
- F - "insufficient" - below 51 points.

FREE WORK:

5 independent work assignments are given during the semester. The performance of each task is estimated at 2 point.

Free work should be 1-2 pages in volume, in written form.

Plagiarism is not allowed due to each free work is a set of individual ideas of the student.

**SUBJECTS OF FREE WORKS AND HANDOVER
DATE OF ISSUE**

N	Topics	End time
1	Forensic medicine traumatology understanding about injuries and traumatism. Cause of death during mechanical injuries.	December 17, 2019
2	Car damage and its types. Features of injuries and mechanism of occurrence in the main types of motor vehicle damage.	December 17, 2019
3	Understanding about hypoxia and mechanical asphyxia types of mechanical asphyxia. General characteristics of periods of mechanical asphyxia, signs revealed during the examination of the corpse.	December 17, 2019
4	The use of primary signs of a corpse to determine the time of death and the other expert issues.	December 17, 2019
5	Forensic medical expertise of material evidence.	December 17, 2019

Free works submitted after the end date will not be accepted regardless of the reason.

The result of free works are recorded in the journal.

PRACTICAL SKILLS

In practical lessons, the student must have at least 10 practical skills. Self fulfillment of each skills are evaluated by one point and in assessing them, attention should be paid to how students are using each skill.

1. Description of injuries caused by blunt objects.
2. Description of injuries caused by sharp objects.
3. Description of injuries caused by firearm.
4. Distinguishing the cutting-wound from the crushed-chopping wound.
5. Distinguishing the cutting-wound from chopping wound.
6. Determination of the time of formation of bruising.
7. Determination of the time of formation of abrasion.
8. Determination of the time of death (livor mortis, rigor mortis, algor mortis, drying, putrefaction).
9. Assistance to the investigative authorities at the scene of the incident during the examination of the corpse.
10. Description of the early and later postmortem changes.

LITERATURE AND MATERIALS:

1. R.M.Yusifli «Məhkəmə təbabətinin əsasları», Bakı, 2001.
2. Ş.M.Musayev «Məhkəmə təbabəti», Bakı, 2006.
3. M.O.Bunyatov «Məhkəmə təbabəti», Bakı, 2010.
4. M.O.Bunyatov, E.İ.Ələkbərov, Z.M.Məmmədov «Məhkəmə-tibbi terminlərin tədris-məlumat lüğəti», Bakı, 2014.
5. M.O.Bunyatov, Ü.S.Mikayılov «Meyit müayinəsinin məhkəmə-tibbi aspektləri», dərs vəsaiti, Bakı, 2015.
6. В.Н.Крюков «Судебная медицина», Москва, 2012.
7. Вторичная: Пиголкин Ю.И. Судебная медицина. Учебник-Москва: ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2007.
8. Федорович В.Ю. Судебная экспертиза, учебное пособие, М.2008.
9. Г.П.Джувалыков, Д.В.Сундуков «Практикум по судебной медицине» Ростов на Дону. 2006.
- 10.В.Л.Попов, Практикум по судебной медицине. Санкт-Петербург, 2001.
- 11.В.В.Томилиן, Практикум по судебной медицине. Москва, 1971.

COURSE WORK

Course work on this subject is not provided.

EXPERIENCE

Production experience in this subject is not provided.

Prepared

prof. V.Q.Mammadov